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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Bruce King, *Governor* — Patrick G. Baca, *Secretary*

HIGHLIGHTS

...New Mexico unemployment rate rose by one-tenth of a point to 7.4 percent this March. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.1 percent in March, down from 7.2 percent in February 1991.

...Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 52,200 in March, up from 44,700 in March 1990 - a 16.8 percent increase. New Mexico has now experienced five consecutive months of unemployment higher than year-ago levels.

...New Mexico's nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose modestly in March to 577,100, showing an increase of 3000 jobs from February. The gain of 3,000 jobs was concentrated in the service producing sector as food stores and eating places in trade, and health, social, and hotels in services, all added jobs.

...Nonfarm employment in New Mexico has increased by 5,000 jobs from last year, showing growth of 0.9 percent.

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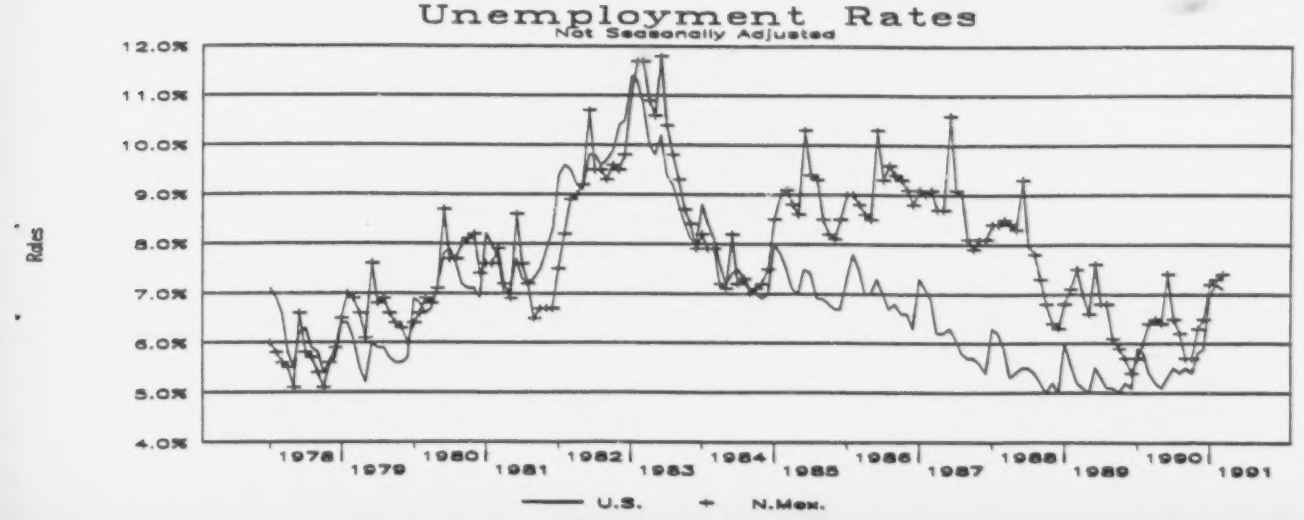

NEW MEXICO
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico unemployment rate often drops slightly from February to March, but New Mexico's unemployment rate rose by one-tenth of a point to 7.4 percent this March. The U.S. civilian unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, was 7.1 percent in March, down from 7.2 percent in February 1991. Unemployed New Mexicans totalled 52,200 in March, from 44,700 in March 1990 - up 16.8 percent. New Mexico has now experienced five consecutive months of unemployment higher than year-ago levels.

Evidence of increased joblessness is also provided by New Mexico Department of Labor data on unemployment insurance (U.I.) claims. The number of unemployed New Mexicans receiving U.I. benefits rose to 13,800 in March 1991, from 12,450 in March 1990. The proportion of unemployed persons receiving unemployment insurance has been rising gradually in tandem with the number of unemployed, and is now at 26 percent.

The number of New Mexicans filing new claims for U.I. in March 1991 was 5,890, up from 5,160 in March of 1990, and preliminary data for the first two weeks of April show that the pace of filing for U.I. has increased. Initial claims for U.I. are a good short-term indicator of direction of unemployment.

New Mexico posted a decline of 2,200 persons employed or -0.3 percent since March 1990. The national decline in employment by this measure was -1.2 percentage points, more severe than in New Mexico. Total employment in New Mexico has been down from year-ago levels in six of the last seven months.

Personal income data recently released by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis indicates that, nationally, the annual rate of income growth fell from 6.8 percent in the third quarter of 1990 to 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 1990. In New Mexico, income growth fell from 7.7 percent to 7.1 percent over the same period. The most rapidly increasing component of personal income both nationally and in New Mexico was transfer payments. Wage and salary growth maintained a 7.7 growth rate in New Mexico, while sliding nationally.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	702,100	697,300	696,800	+4,800	+5,300
Employment	649,900	646,600	652,100	+3,300	-2,200
Unemployment	52,200	50,700	44,700	+1,500	+7,500
Rate	7.4%	7.3%	6.4%		

ALBUQUERQUE AREA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)
LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in March 1991, up one percentage point from the March 1990 rate. The estimate of unemployed persons in Albuquerque is now 2,600 higher than one year ago, an increase of slightly over 20 percent. Unemployment statewide rose by 17 percent over the same time period.

Administrative data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with this increase, as the number of unemployment insurance recipients in Albuquerque this March was significantly higher than one year ago, up from 3,310 to 4,010 (+ 21 percent). New U.I. claims in March were up 12 percent or about 200 claims over March 1990.

The over-the-year change in the estimate of persons employed was a negative 4,200, a decrease of 1.7 percent. Of the New Mexico Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), Albuquerque and Las Cruces (300 or -0.6 percent) are showing declines in employment, while the Santa Fe-Los Alamos MSA showed a slight increase (600 or +0.9 percent). Of the 29 non-MSA counties, 17 are showing employment declines since March of 1990. Notable exceptions to this trend are Sandoval, San Juan and Torrance Counties.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	262,600	262,900	264,200	-,300	-1,600
Employment	247,400	248,400	251,600	-1,000	-4,200
Unemployment	15,200	14,500	12,600	+,700	+2,600
Rate	5.8%	5.5%	4.8%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	518,000	478,000	40,000	7.7%
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%
1990 JAN.	682,100	643,400	38,700	5.7%
FEB.	689,100	647,800	41,300	6.0%
MAR.	696,800	652,100	44,700	6.4%
APR.	699,900	654,100	45,800	6.5%
MAY.	703,900	658,800	45,100	6.4%
JUN.	710,800	658,000	52,800	7.4%
JUL.	709,800	663,600	46,200	6.5%
AUG.	703,700	660,200	43,500	6.2%
SEP.	698,000	658,000	40,000	5.7%
OCT.	697,700	657,900	39,800	5.7%
NOV.	702,800	658,700	44,100	6.3%
DEC.	705,400	659,500	45,900	6.5%
1991 JAN.	692,300	642,600	49,700	7.2%
FEB.	697,300	646,600	50,700	7.3%
MAR.	702,100	649,900	52,200	7.4%
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	4,800	3,300	1,500	0.1
YEAR AGO	5,300	-2,200	7,500	1.0
2 YRS. AGO	7,800	7,400	400	-0.1
3 YRS. AGO	21,100	26,900	-5,800	-1.1
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.7%	0.5%	3.0%	
YEAR AGO	0.8%	-0.3%	16.8%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.1%	1.2%	0.8%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.1%	4.3%	-10.0%	

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY MENT	UNEM- PLOYMENT	RATE %
1977	99,009	92,017	6,992	7.1%
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%
1990 JAN.	123,293	116,037	7,256	5.9%
FEB.	123,442	116,308	7,134	5.8%
MAR.	123,789	117,093	6,697	5.4%
APR.	123,816	117,359	6,457	5.2%
MAY.	124,640	118,277	6,363	5.1%
JUN.	126,307	119,605	6,702	5.3%
JUL.	126,899	119,954	6,945	5.5%
AUG.	126,011	119,174	6,837	5.4%
SEP.	124,779	117,961	6,818	5.5%
OCT.	125,020	118,299	6,722	5.4%
NOV.	124,821	117,611	7,211	5.8%
DEC.	124,630	117,287	7,343	5.9%
1991 JAN.	123,585	114,990	8,595	7.0%
FEB.	124,070	115,151	8,919	7.2%
MAR.	124,443	115,639	8,804	7.1%
APR.				
MAY.				
JUN.				
JUL.				
AUG.				
SEP.				
OCT.				
NOV.				
DEC.				
# CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	373	488	-115	-0.1
YEAR AGO	654	-1,454	2,107	1.7
2 YRS. AGO	2,243	-161	2,404	1.9
3 YRS. AGO	4,443	2,739	1,704	1.2
% CHANGE FROM				
MONTH AGO	0.3%	0.4%	-1.3%	
YEAR AGO	0.5%	-1.2%	31.5%	
2 YRS. AGO	1.8%	-0.1%	37.6%	
3 YRS. AGO	3.7%	2.4%	24.0%	

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

(PREL.) FEBRUARY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (Highest to Lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	(PREL.) FEBRUARY 1991 RANKING	RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.5%
MICHIGAN	2	10.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	9.9%
MISSISSIPPI	4	8.9%
ALASKA	5	8.8%
MAINE	5	8.8%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.8%
VERMONT	8	7.9%
CALIFORNIA	9	7.8%
DELAWARE	10	7.7%
OHIO	10	7.7%
IDAHO	10	7.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	13	7.5%
ARKANSAS	13	7.5%
MONTANA	13	7.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16	7.4%
KENTUCKY	16	7.4%
ALABAMA	16	7.4%
NEW MEXICO	19	7.2%
INDIANA	19	7.2%
OKLAHOMA	19	7.2%
MISSOURI	22	7.1%
FLORIDA	23	7.0%
GEORGIA	23	7.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	6.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	25	6.9%
NEW JERSEY	27	6.8%
TENNESSEE	27	6.8%
WASHINGTON	29	6.7%
WYOMING	29	6.7%
OREGON	29	6.7%
NEW YORK	32	6.6%
LOUISIANA	32	6.6%
MINNESOTA	32	6.6%
MARYLAND	35	6.5%
VIRGINIA	35	6.5%
ILLINOIS	37	6.4%
WISCONSIN	38	6.3%
TEXAS	39	6.2%
COLORADO	40	6.1%
NEVADA	40	6.1%
IOWA	42	5.9%
CONNECTICUT	42	5.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	44	5.7%
KANSAS	45	5.3%
ARIZONA	46	5.2%
UTAH	47	4.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	4.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	3.9%
NEBRASKA	50	2.8%
HAWAII	51	2.5%

STATE	REVISED FEBRUARY 1990 RANKING	RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	8.6%
ALASKA	1	8.6%
MICHIGAN	3	8.1%
MISSISSIPPI	4	7.8%
ARKANSAS	5	7.3%
RHODE ISLAND	5	7.3%
KENTUCKY	7	7.2%
TEXAS	8	7.0%
ALABAMA	9	6.9%
LOUISIANA	10	6.8%
IDAHO	10	6.8%
OKLAHOMA	12	6.7%
ILLINOIS	13	6.6%
OHIO	14	6.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	15	6.4%
WYOMING	15	6.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	17	6.3%
OREGON	17	6.3%
COLORADO	19	6.1%
MISSOURI	19	6.1%
NEW MEXICO	21	6.0%
WASHINGTON	21	6.0%
MONTANA	23	5.9%
FLORIDA	24	5.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	24	5.8%
INDIANA	26	5.6%
NEW YORK	27	5.5%
CONNECTICUT	27	5.5%
MAINE	29	5.4%
DELAWARE	29	5.4%
MINNESOTA	31	5.3%
CALIFORNIA	31	5.3%
TENNESSEE	31	5.3%
WISCONSIN	34	5.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	5.1%
NEW JERSEY	36	5.0%
GEORGIA	36	5.0%
NEVADA	36	5.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	36	5.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	5.0%
ARIZONA	41	4.9%
IOWA	42	4.8%
UTAH	43	4.7%
KANSAS	44	4.5%
VERMONT	44	4.5%
VIRGINIA	46	4.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	4.1%
MARYLAND	47	4.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	49	3.9%
HAWAII	50	3.3%
NEBRASKA	51	2.7%

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MARCH 1991				REVISED FEBRUARY 1991				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	702,184	649,942	52,242	7.4%	697,326	646,640	50,686	7.3%	4,858	3,302	1,556	0.7%	0.5%	3.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,579	247,414	15,165	5.8%	262,899	248,397	14,502	5.5%	-320	-983	663	-0.1%	-0.4%	4.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,084	53,918	5,166	8.7%	57,772	53,045	4,727	8.2%	1,312	873	439	2.3%	1.6%	9.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	70,474	67,541	2,933	4.2%	68,884	66,321	2,563	3.7%	1,590	1,220	370	2.3%	1.8%	14.4%
Catron	1,278	1,041	237	18.5%	1,323	1,057	266	20.1%	-45	-16	-29	-3.4%	-1.5%	-10.9%
Chaves	23,822	22,315	1,507	6.3%	23,593	22,247	1,346	5.7%	229	68	161	1.0%	0.3%	12.0%
Cibola	8,888	7,666	1,222	13.7%	8,928	7,634	1,294	14.5%	-40	32	-72	-0.4%	0.4%	-5.6%
Colfax	6,214	5,669	545	8.8%	5,947	5,387	560	9.4%	267	282	-15	4.5%	5.2%	-2.7%
Curry	16,233	15,186	1,047	6.4%	16,104	14,918	1,186	7.4%	129	268	-139	0.8%	1.8%	-11.7%
De Baca	962	902	60	6.2%	929	858	71	7.6%	33	44	-11	3.6%	5.1%	-15.5%
Eddy	19,808	18,535	1,273	6.4%	19,687	18,337	1,350	6.9%	121	198	-77	0.6%	1.1%	-5.7%
Grant	10,311	9,443	868	8.4%	10,298	9,433	865	8.4%	13	10	3	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%
Guadalupe	1,718	1,497	221	12.9%	1,694	1,442	252	14.9%	24	55	-31	1.4%	3.8%	-12.3%
Harding	329	278	51	15.5%	331	279	52	15.7%	-2	-1	-1	-0.6%	-0.4%	-1.9%
Hidalgo	2,635	2,538	97	3.7%	2,682	2,551	131	4.9%	-47	-13	-34	-1.8%	-0.5%	-26.0%
Lea	21,325	20,187	1,138	5.3%	21,295	20,301	994	4.7%	30	-114	144	0.1%	-0.6%	14.5%
Lincoln	6,304	5,821	483	7.7%	6,261	5,755	506	8.1%	43	66	-23	0.7%	1.1%	-4.5%
Luna	6,289	5,036	1,253	19.9%	6,331	5,064	1,267	20.0%	-42	-28	-14	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.1%
McKinley	18,242	16,226	2,016	11.1%	18,212	16,192	2,020	11.1%	30	34	-4	0.2%	0.2%	-0.2%
Mora	1,353	895	458	33.9%	1,408	884	524	37.2%	-55	11	-66	-3.9%	1.2%	-12.6%
Otero	18,684	17,066	1,618	8.7%	18,751	17,089	1,662	8.9%	-67	-23	-44	-0.4%	-0.1%	-2.6%
Quay	4,485	4,153	332	7.4%	4,526	4,170	356	7.9%	-41	-17	-24	-0.9%	-0.4%	-6.7%
Rio Arriba	14,016	11,442	2,574	18.4%	13,666	11,263	2,403	17.6%	350	179	171	2.6%	1.6%	7.1%
Roosevelt	7,928	7,600	328	4.1%	8,043	7,687	356	4.4%	-115	-87	-28	-1.4%	-1.1%	-7.9%
Sandoval	30,704	28,477	2,227	7.3%	30,218	27,940	2,278	7.5%	486	537	-51	1.6%	1.9%	-2.2%
San Juan	35,684	32,109	3,575	10.0%	35,331	32,036	3,295	9.3%	353	73	280	1.0%	0.2%	8.5%
San Miguel	10,231	9,000	1,231	12.0%	9,990	8,794	1,196	12.0%	241	206	35	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%
Sierra	2,765	2,570	195	7.1%	2,715	2,509	206	7.6%	50	61	-11	1.8%	2.4%	-5.3%
Socorro	6,100	5,622	478	7.8%	6,105	5,599	506	8.3%	-5	23	-28	-0.1%	0.4%	-5.5%
Taos	11,298	9,547	1,751	15.5%	11,253	9,433	1,820	16.2%	45	114	-69	0.4%	1.2%	-3.8%
Torrance	3,878	3,504	374	9.6%	3,895	3,496	399	10.2%	-17	8	-25	-0.4%	0.2%	-6.3%
Union	2,012	1,875	137	6.8%	1,959	1,876	83	4.2%	53	-1	54	2.7%	-0.1%	65.1%
Valencia	16,551	14,869	1,682	10.2%	16,296	14,646	1,650	10.1%	255	223	32	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES 1/

	PRELIMINARY MARCH 1991				REVISED MARCH 1990				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	702,184	649,942	52,242	7.4%	696,759	652,103	44,656	6.4%	5,425	-2,161	7,586	0.8%	-0.3%	17.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	262,579	247,414	15,165	5.8%	264,209	251,616	12,593	4.8%	-1,630	-4,202	2,572	-0.6%	-1.7%	20.4%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	59,084	53,918	5,166	8.7%	58,345	54,186	4,159	7.1%	739	-268	1,007	1.3%	-0.5%	24.2%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	70,474	67,541	2,933	4.2%	69,199	66,865	2,334	3.4%	1,275	676	599	1.8%	1.0%	25.7%
Catron	1,278	1,041	237	18.5%	1,195	942	253	21.2%	83	99	-16	6.9%	10.5%	-6.3%
Chaves	23,822	22,315	1,507	6.3%	23,838	22,725	1,113	4.7%	-16	-410	394	-0.1%	-1.8%	35.4%
Cibola	8,888	7,666	1,222	13.7%	8,973	7,950	1,023	11.4%	-85	-284	199	-0.9%	-3.6%	19.5%
Colfax	6,214	5,669	545	8.8%	6,217	5,664	553	8.9%	-3	5	-8	0.0%	0.1%	-1.4%
Curry	16,233	15,186	1,047	6.4%	16,386	15,388	998	6.1%	-153	-202	49	-0.9%	-1.3%	4.9%
De Baca	962	902	60	6.2%	987	912	75	7.6%	-25	-10	-15	-2.5%	-1.1%	-20.0%
Eddy	19,808	18,535	1,273	6.4%	20,043	18,648	1,395	7.0%	-235	-113	-122	-1.2%	-0.6%	-8.7%
Grant	10,311	9,443	868	8.4%	10,451	9,487	964	9.2%	-140	-44	-96	-1.3%	-0.5%	-10.0%
Guadalupe	1,718	1,497	221	12.9%	1,675	1,460	215	12.8%	43	37	6	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%
Harding	329	278	51	15.5%	404	329	75	18.6%	-75	-51	-24	-18.6%	-15.5%	-32.0%
Hidalgo	2,635	2,538	97	3.7%	2,681	2,514	167	6.2%	-46	24	-70	-1.7%	1.0%	-41.9%
Lea	21,325	20,187	1,138	5.3%	21,265	20,044	1,221	5.7%	60	143	-83	0.3%	0.7%	-6.8%
Lincoln	6,304	5,821	483	7.7%	6,234	5,802	432	6.9%	70	19	51	1.1%	0.3%	11.8%
Luna	6,289	5,036	1,253	19.9%	5,978	5,109	869	14.5%	311	-73	384	5.2%	-1.4%	44.2%
McKinley	18,242	16,226	2,016	11.1%	18,299	16,604	1,695	9.3%	-57	-378	321	-0.3%	-2.3%	18.9%
Mora	1,353	895	458	33.9%	1,272	915	357	28.1%	81	-20	101	6.4%	-2.2%	28.3%
Otero	18,684	17,066	1,618	8.7%	18,380	17,104	1,276	6.9%	304	-38	342	1.7%	-0.2%	26.8%
Quay	4,485	4,153	332	7.4%	4,682	4,302	380	8.1%	-197	-149	-48	-4.2%	-3.5%	-12.6%
Rio Arriba	14,016	11,442	2,574	18.4%	13,980	11,686	2,294	16.4%	36	-244	280	0.3%	-2.1%	12.2%
Roosevelt	7,928	7,600	328	4.1%	8,040	7,721	319	4.0%	-112	-121	9	-1.4%	-1.6%	2.8%
Sandoval	30,704	28,477	2,227	7.3%	28,210	26,310	1,900	6.7%	2,494	2,167	327	8.8%	8.2%	17.2%
San Juan	35,684	32,109	3,575	10.0%	34,594	31,275	3,319	9.6%	1,090	834	256	3.2%	2.7%	7.7%
San Miguel	10,231	9,000	1,231	12.0%	9,997	8,982	1,015	10.2%	234	18	216	2.3%	0.2%	21.3%
Sierra	2,765	2,570	195	7.1%	2,742	2,583	159	5.8%	23	-13	36	0.8%	-0.5%	22.6%
Socorro	6,100	5,622	478	7.8%	6,121	5,701	420	6.9%	-21	-79	58	-0.3%	-1.4%	13.8%
Taos	11,298	9,547	1,751	15.5%	10,695	9,328	1,367	12.8%	603	219	384	5.6%	2.3%	28.1%
Torrance	3,878	3,504	374	9.6%	3,674	3,336	338	9.2%	204	168	36	5.6%	5.0%	10.7%
Union	2,012	1,875	137	6.8%	2,020	1,903	117	5.8%	-8	-28	20	-0.4%	-1.5%	17.1%
Valencia	16,551	14,869	1,682	10.2%	15,973	14,712	1,261	7.9%	578	157	421	3.6%	1.1%	33.4%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Statewide nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose modestly in March according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of employers. The gain of 3,000 jobs was concentrated in the service producing sector as food stores and eating places in trade, and health, social, and hotels in services, all added jobs. In the goods producing sector, mining lost some jobs (as oil & gas extraction activities slowed down) but it was more than offset by employment gains in construction and manufacturing.

Nonfarm employment has increased by 5,000 jobs from last year, showing growth of 0.9 percent. This is somewhat less than the last couple of months, and considerably less than the growth rate posted during 1988, 1989, and most of 1990. According to the most recently available comparison, New Mexico's nonagricultural employment growth ranked 21st in the country. At 5.2 percent, Nevada is experiencing the fastest job growth in the U.S., while Massachusetts, with a negative 4.6 percent, is posting the slowest (see page 12 for the rankings). In New Mexico this March, the goods producing sector gained 500 jobs as mining and manufacturing hired additional workers. Construction is again down over the year; however, the loss is very slight compared to the past few years. The worst year for construction in New Mexico was 1987 when jobs were lost at a rate reaching 12 percent.

The service producing sector gained 4,500 jobs, mostly in trade and services. The gain of 1,500 jobs in trade is concentrated in eating places and miscellaneous retail, followed by general merchandise and food stores. Employment growth in trade has slowed considerably over the past 12 to 14 months. After peaking in late 1989 at about 3.5 percent, trade growth has declined almost continuously to this month's growth of 1.1%. Services added 3,000 jobs as health services continued to show strong growth, followed by business services, hotels, membership organizations, and other services. Growth in business services (2.3%) is now considerably weaker than in the past couple of years. In 1989 and 1990, business services gained employment at the rate of 9 and 16 percent, respectively. Transportation & public utilities and finance, insurance, & real estate (FIRE) continued to lose employment; however, the rate of loss continues to decline. Government employment (which includes public schools, state supported universities, Las Alamos National Laboratory and local, state, and federal governments), grew at the rate of 0.3 percent over the last year.

On the national scene, nonagricultural wage and salary employment, for the second straight month, is down from comparable 1990 levels. Mining, construction, and trade continue to lose jobs at an accelerating rate; while services and government followed their descending trend set early in 1989 and mid-1990, respectively.

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ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer survey based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment in the Albuquerque area experienced a slight increase between February and March, according to preliminary estimates based on the monthly survey of area employers. The increase of 800 jobs over the month is the smallest February-March gain in recent years, and the weakness is evident across a broad spectrum of industrial sectors. Most prominent is the decrease in construction; while small at just 100 jobs, it marks the first time since 1980 that construction has failed to add jobs in the February-March period. Similarly, services recorded the smallest February-March increase in more than ten years. Manufacturing and government show gains over the month that are more nearly normal than those of any of the other divisions. Eating and drinking places provided the most new jobs, with a slightly above average addition of 400 jobs; but trade overall was well below normal for the month.

The result of the very weak over-the-month performance is that total non-farm payroll employment in Albuquerque has now dropped below the level of one year ago. The loss of 400 jobs compared to March 1990 represents the largest year-to-year decline since a loss of 600 jobs between April 1981 and April 1982 and the first over the year decline of any magnitude since August 1987. Construction continues to be the weakest division, followed by manufacturing and trade. The March downturn moved the construction decline into double-digit territory percentage-wise; employment now stands more than eleven percent below the year ago level. Albuquerque's manufacturing industry has now recorded a full twelve months of negative job growth. The situation in trade has been erratic but generally weak for the past fifteen months. Services and government, which until very recently had been showing strong over the year growth, are now performing very modestly. Nearly all of the growth in services is found in health and business services. Health has been posting growth in the four to six percent range for nearly two years. Business services had for the past eighteen months shown robust double-digit growth; as a result of the slight decline in March, that figure is now down to a much slower but still respectable five percent.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAR 1991	REVISED FEB 1991	REVISED MAR 1990	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1991	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	577,100	574,100	572,100	3,000	5,000
GOODS PRODUCING	86,600	86,400	86,100	200	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	490,500	487,700	486,000	2,800	4,500
MINING	15,800	15,900	15,400	-100	400
Metal Mining	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	-100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,100	4,100	100	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,600	9,800	9,200	-200	400
CONSTRUCTION	28,100	28,000	28,600	100	-500
MANUFACTURING	42,700	42,500	42,100	200	600
DURABLE GOODS	29,600	29,400	28,900	200	700
Lumber & Wood Products	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
Transportation Equipment	5,500	5,500	5,500	0	0
Other Durable Goods	12,300	12,200	12,000	100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,100	13,100	13,200	0	-100
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	100
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,700	0	-100
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,700	0	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,900	28,800	29,100	100	-200
TRANSPORTATION	14,000	14,000	14,000	0	0
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,800	0	-300
Trucking & Warehousing	7,100	7,100	7,000	0	100
Other Transportation	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	14,900	14,800	15,100	100	-200
Communication	6,300	6,300	6,400	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,600	8,500	8,700	100	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	135,700	134,400	134,200	1,300	1,500
WHOLESALE TRADE	24,400	24,400	24,300	0	100
Durable Goods	14,100	14,100	14,000	0	100
Nondurable Goods	10,300	10,300	10,300	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	111,300	110,000	109,900	1,300	1,400
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,100	3,900	4,100	200	0
General Merchandise Stores	12,700	12,700	12,500	0	200
Food Stores	15,700	15,500	15,500	200	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	14,200	14,200	14,100	0	100
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
Furniture & Furnishing	4,500	4,500	4,500	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	42,000	41,200	41,600	800	400
Miscellaneous Retail	12,900	12,900	12,500	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	25,800	25,700	26,000	100	-200
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,600	0	-400
Insurance Carriers	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Insurance Agents	2,900	2,800	2,900	100	0
Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,600	0	0
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	2,900	2,900	2,800	0	100
SERVICES	148,000	146,900	145,000	1,100	3,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11,700	11,400	11,400	300	300
Personal Services	5,700	5,500	5,800	200	-100
Business Services	22,100	22,400	21,600	-300	500
Health Services	35,300	35,000	34,000	300	1,300
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,700	0	100
Educational Services	6,400	6,300	6,300	100	100
Social Services	9,300	9,100	9,200	200	100
Membership Organizations	10,400	10,400	10,100	0	300
Engineering & Management Services	24,400	24,300	24,300	100	100
Other Services	17,900	17,700	17,600	200	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	152,100	151,900	151,700	200	400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,300	32,300	31,300	0	1,000
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119,800	119,600	120,400	200	-600
State Government 2/	53,300	53,300	54,300	0	-1,000
Universities	23,500	23,500	25,700	0	-2,200
Local Government	66,500	66,300	66,100	200	400
Schools	41,600	41,400	41,100	200	500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM MAR 1991	REVISED FEB 1991	REVISED MAR 1990	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1991	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	245,100	244,300	245,500	800	-400
GOODS PRODUCING	32,400	32,400	34,400	0	-2,000
SERVICE PRODUCING	212,700	211,900	211,100	800	1,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	11,800	11,900	13,300	-100	-1,500
MANUFACTURING	20,600	20,500	21,100	100	-500
Durable Goods	14,600	14,500	15,100	100	-500
Nondurable Goods	6,000	6,000	6,000	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,800	12,700	0	100
Transportation	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200
Communication & Public Utilities	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	59,900	59,600	60,300	300	-400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,200	14,300	-100	-200
Durable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,300	0	-100
Nondurable Goods	4,900	5,000	5,000	-100	-100
RETAIL TRADE	45,800	45,400	46,000	400	-200
General Merchandise Stores	4,900	4,900	5,200	0	-300
Food Stores	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	-300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	18,800	18,400	18,400	400	400
Other Retail Trade	12,200	12,200	12,200	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	13,900	13,800	14,100	100	-200
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,600	0	-400
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,000	5,000	5,000	0	0
SERVICES	75,700	75,600	73,800	100	1,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,600	3,600	3,500	0	100
Personal Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Business Services	13,900	14,000	13,200	-100	700
Health Services	17,300	17,300	16,400	0	900
Social Services	4,000	3,900	3,900	100	100
Membership Organizations	3,100	3,100	3,300	0	-200
Engineering & Management Services	17,000	17,000	17,100	0	-100
Other Services	13,800	13,700	13,500	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50,400	50,100	50,200	300	200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	13,700	13,800	100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	36,600	36,400	36,400	200	200
State Government 2/	14,400	14,300	14,100	100	300
Local Government	22,200	22,100	22,300	100	-100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAR 1991	REVISED FEB 1991	REVISED MAR 1990	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1991	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	44,750	44,400	44,150	350	600
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,500	5,650	50	-100
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,200	38,900	38,500	300	700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,100	2,000	2,200	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	3,450	3,500	3,450	-50	0
Durable Goods	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,950	2,000	1,950	-50	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,650	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,100	9,100	8,850	0	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	900	900	900	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,200	8,200	7,950	0	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,050	1,050	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Other Retail Trade	6,000	6,000	5,800	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	-50
SERVICES	8,100	8,000	7,800	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,800	18,600	18,600	200	200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	4,600	4,600	4,700	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,200	14,000	13,900	200	300
State Government	7,800	7,700	7,900	100	-100
Local Government	6,400	6,300	6,000	100	400

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAR 1991	REVISED FEB 1991	REVISED MAR 1990	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1991	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1990
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	60,500	60,350	59,200	150	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	4,650	4,650	4,850	0	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	55,850	55,700	54,350	150	1,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,800	2,800	3,000	0	-200
MANUFACTURING	1,850	1,850	1,850	0	0
Durable Goods	1,200	1,200	1,200	0	0
Nondurable Goods	650	650	650	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Transportation	450	450	450	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	11,600	11,500	11,350	100	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	10,500	10,400	10,300	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	4,400	4,300	4,200	100	200
Other Retail Trade	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,300	2,300	0	0
SERVICES	16,300	16,150	15,750	150	550
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,000	1,950	1,850	50	150
Health Services	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Other Services	10,500	10,400	10,200	100	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,650	24,750	23,950	-100	700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,550	1,550	1,650	0	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,100	23,200	22,300	-100	800
State Government 3/	18,500	18,500	17,800	0	700
Local Government	4,600	4,700	4,500	-100	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990
MINING	$570.78	$582.58	$530.67	45.3	46.2	42.9	12.60	12.61	12.37
CONSTRUCTION	$427.67	$417.28	$460.09	39.2	37.9	39.8	10.91	11.01	11.56
MANUFACTURING	$376.77	$376.99	$362.70	40.6	40.8	40.3	9.28	9.24	9.00
Durable Goods	$397.28	$400.03	$376.79	41.6	41.8	41.0	9.55	9.57	9.19
Nondurable Goods	$329.00	$325.08	$330.50	38.3	38.7	38.7	8.59	8.40	8.54
COMMUNICATIONS	$554.36	$548.63	$621.79	40.2	38.5	43.3	13.79	14.25	14.36
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$655.30	$637.87	$625.53	44.7	44.7	43.5	14.66	14.27	14.38
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$218.77	$217.37	$211.58	30.3	29.9	30.4	7.22	7.27	6.96
Wholesale Trade	$349.08	$341.89	$341.88	36.4	35.8	37.0	9.59	9.55	9.24
Retail Trade	$191.98	$191.72	$184.73	29.0	28.7	29.0	6.62	6.68	6.37
BANKING	$256.26	$255.16	$240.83	36.4	36.4	36.6	7.04	7.01	6.58

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990	MAR 1991	FEB 1991	MAR 1990
MANUFACTURING	$385.70	$378.28	$356.57	40.6	40.2	39.4	9.50	9.41	9.05
Durable Goods	$431.11	$419.74	$383.18	42.6	41.6	39.1	10.12	10.09	9.80
Nondurable Goods	$296.17	$295.50	$297.26	36.7	37.5	39.9	8.07	7.88	7.45

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

				PERCENT CHANGE	
	Mar. 1991	Feb. 1991	Mar. 1990	Feb '91-Mar '91	Mar '90-Mar '91
CPI-U	135.0	134.8	128.7	0.1%	4.9%
CPI-W	133.0	132.8	127.1	0.2%	4.6%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES

By State, Ranked Highest to Lowest 1/

STATE	RANKING	FEBRUARY 1990	(PREL.) FEBRUARY 1991	CHANGE	% CHANGE
NEVADA	1	598.2	629.3	31.1	5.2%
NEBRASKA	2	709.6	743.8	34.2	4.8%
IDAHO	2	368.2	385.9	17.7	4.8%
UTAH	4	700.6	731.2	30.6	4.4%
LOUISIANA	5	1554.4	1610.0	55.6	3.6%
WASHINGTON	6	2083.3	2154.4	71.1	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	276.5	285.6	9.1	3.3%
ARKANSAS	8	902.1	930.0	27.9	3.1%
ARIZONA	9	1476.8	1521.5	44.7	3.0%
ALASKA	10	220.6	227.1	6.5	2.9%
COLORADO	11	1491.0	1532.7	41.7	2.8%
HAWAII	12	521.6	534.7	13.1	2.5%
OREGON	12	1209.3	1239.2	29.9	2.5%
WYOMING	12	187.2	191.8	4.6	2.5%
KENTUCKY	15	1436.0	1470.4	34.4	2.4%
MONTANA	15	284.2	291.0	6.8	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	17	257.6	263.6	6.0	2.3%
TEXAS	18	6938.9	7072.7	133.8	1.9%
OKLAHOMA	19	1173.9	1191.5	17.6	1.5%
IOWA	19	1195.4	1213.2	17.8	1.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	1517.7	1539.1	21.4	1.4%
NEW MEXICO	21	565.8	573.7	7.9	1.4%
MISSISSIPPI	23	919.7	931.8	12.1	1.3%
KANSAS	24	1070.3	1082.5	12.2	1.1%
ALABAMA	24	1607.9	1624.9	17.0	1.1%
WISCONSIN	26	2220.8	2242.8	22.0	1.0%
ILLINOIS	27	5176.7	5219.3	42.6	0.8%
OHIO	27	4770.5	4808.5	38.0	0.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	611.4	616.2	4.8	0.8%
CALIFORNIA	30	12708.6	12800.9	92.3	0.7%
INDIANA	31	2469.9	2484.3	14.4	0.6%
MINNESOTA	32	2077.4	2082.6	5.2	0.3%
FLORIDA	33	5390.8	5403.2	12.4	0.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	33	3086.8	3092.9	6.1	0.2%
TENNESSEE	35	2154.2	2153.5	-0.7	0.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	5106.9	5104.2	-2.7	-0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	36	682.3	681.5	-0.8	-0.1%
MARYLAND	38	2135.5	2131.0	-4.5	-0.2%
GEORGIA	39	2950.0	2940.8	-9.2	-0.3%
MISSOURI	40	2301.6	2291.5	-10.1	-0.4%
VIRGINIA	41	2858.0	2835.0	-23.0	-0.8%
NEW JERSEY	42	3620.2	3567.7	-52.5	-1.5%
NEW YORK	43	8125.9	7992.2	-133.7	-1.6%
MICHIGAN	44	3896.8	3832.5	-64.3	-1.7%
CONNECTICUT	45	1626.8	1597.9	-28.9	-1.8%
DELAWARE	46	341.3	334.1	-7.2	-2.1%
VERMONT	47	258.0	252.4	-5.6	-2.2%
RHODE ISLAND	48	446.8	435.9	-10.9	-2.4%
MAINE	49	522.7	509.0	-13.7	-2.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	505.7	486.0	-19.7	-3.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	2978.2	2842.2	-136.0	-4.6%

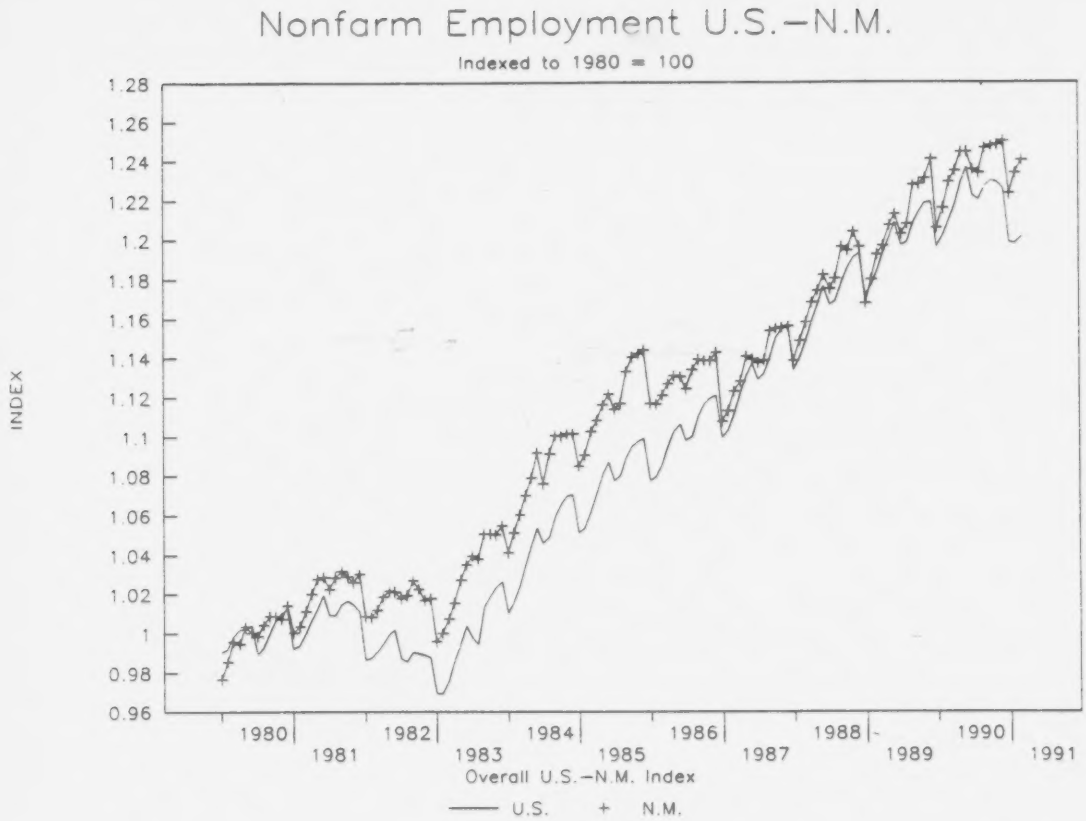
1/ Numbers are in thousands

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY STATE

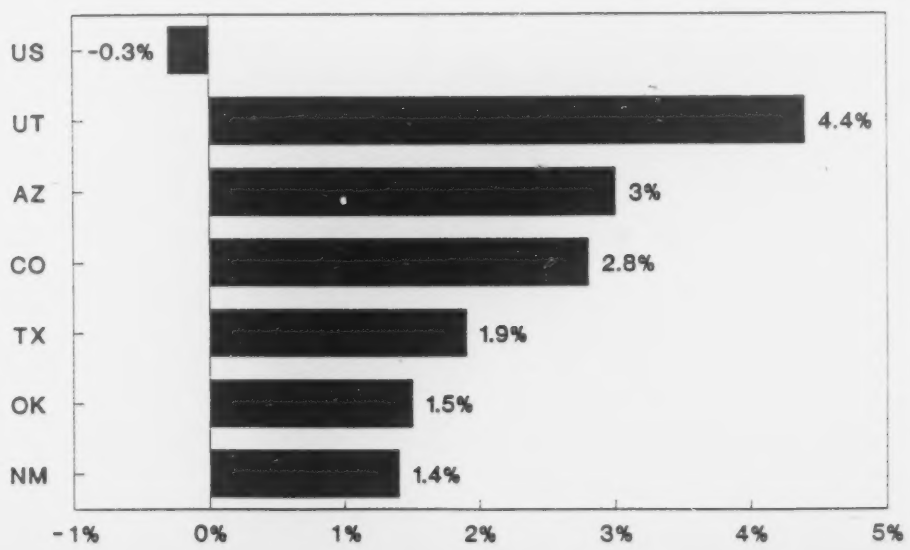
Manufacturing as a percent of Total Nonag. Employment

(PREL.) FEBRUARY 1991	RANKING	MANU.	TOTAL NONAG.	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION
NORTH CAROLINA	1	837.3	3092.9	27.1%
MISSISSIPPI	2	240.4	931.8	25.8%
ARKANSAS	3	231.0	930.0	24.8%
INDIANA	4	614.6	2484.3	24.7%
WISCONSIN	5	542.4	2242.8	24.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	6	369.3	1539.1	24.0%
TENNESSEE	7	509.5	2153.5	23.7%
ALABAMA	8	376.8	1624.9	23.2%
MICHIGAN	9	880.2	3832.5	23.0%
OHIO	10	1074.3	4808.5	22.3%
RHODE ISLAND	11	94.0	435.9	21.6%
CONNECTICUT	12	331.7	1597.9	20.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	100.2	486.0	20.6%
DELAWARE	14	65.9	334.1	19.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	979.3	5104.2	19.2%
KENTUCKY	16	280.6	1470.4	19.1%
IOWA	17	231.2	1213.2	19.1%
MAINE	18	96.4	509.0	18.9%
ILLINOIS	19	969.8	5219.3	18.6%
MINNESOTA	20	382.4	2082.6	18.4%
GEORGIA	21	539.9	2940.8	18.4%
MISSOURI	22	415.0	2291.5	18.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	23	496.5	2842.2	17.5%
VERMONT	24	43.6	252.4	17.3%
KANSAS	25	182.8	1082.5	16.9%
WASHINGTON	26	359.6	2154.4	16.7%
OREGON	27	205.9	1239.2	16.6%
CALIFORNIA	28	2059.5	12800.9	16.1%
NEW JERSEY	29	567.6	3567.7	15.9%
IDAHO	30	61.1	385.9	15.8%
UTAH	31	107.4	731.2	14.7%
VIRGINIA	32	412.2	2835.0	14.5%
OKLAHOMA	33	167.4	1191.5	14.0%
TEXAS	34	976.2	7072.7	13.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	35	84.0	616.2	13.6%
NEBRASKA	36	100.8	743.8	13.6%
NEW YORK	37	1078.9	7992.2	13.5%
COLORADO	38	191.1	1532.7	12.5%
ARIZONA	39	182.8	1521.5	12.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	40	33.2	285.6	11.6%
LOUISIANA	41	184.0	1610.0	11.4%
MARYLAND	42	200.3	2131.0	9.4%
FLORIDA	43	506.3	5403.2	9.4%
MONTANA	44	21.8	291.0	7.5%
NEW MEXICO	45	42.5	573.7	7.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	17.6	263.6	6.7%
ALASKA	47	13.8	227.1	6.1%
WYOMING	48	9.4	191.8	4.9%
NEVADA	49	26.8	629.3	4.3%
HAWAII	50	20.6	534.7	3.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	15.4	681.5	2.3%

1/ Numbers are in thousands



NONAG. EMPLOYMENT GROWTH RATES
U.S., N.M., AND CONTIGUOUS STATES
FEBRUARY 1990 TO (PREL.) FEBRUARY 1991



MONTHLY NATIONAL LABOR UPDATE FROM THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS - March 1991

The U.S. Employment Situation - Overview

On April 5, 1991, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" press release that employment declined in March and unemployment continued its upward trend. The overall jobless rate, including Armed Forces in the United States, rose from 6.4 percent in February to 6.8 percent in March (seasonally adjusted). The quarterly average unemployment rate for all workers was 6.4% in the fourth quarter of 1990 and 6.4% in the first quarter of 1991. The number of persons not in the labor force increased from 63.772 million in the fourth quarter of 1990 to 64.099 million in the first quarter of 1991.

Nonfarm employment (jobs), as reported in the survey of nonfarm business establishments, fell by 205,000 in March, as the goods-producing sector lost 166,000 jobs and the service-producing sector lost 40,000. Total civilian employment (persons employed), as measured by the survey of households, fell by 164,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis. The household survey measures the number of persons employed, while the survey of nonfarm businesses measures jobs.

The proportion of the overall working-age population, including Armed Forces resident in the United States, that is employed (the employment-population ratio) decreased by one-tenth of a percentage point to 62.0 percent in March. The number of persons in the civilian labor force, 125.326 million, and the labor force participation rate, 66.2 percent, were both up over the month, after seasonal adjustment. Over the past year, the civilian labor force has increased by 528,000 for a 0.4 percent rise. Over the same period, the civilian noninstitutional population increased by 1.714 million or by 0.9 percent. The growth rate of the national labor force is not keeping pace with growth in population, and the growth rate of the labor force has continued to slow in recent months.

The number of unemployed persons increased by 414,000 in March to a seasonally adjusted level of 8.572 million as the civilian worker unemployment rose from 6.5 to 6.8 percent. Since March 1991, the number of unemployed persons nationally has risen by 2.009 million or by 30.6 percent.

The table describing employment status by sex and age for March shows that the unemployment rate for men 20 years of age and older was 6.5 percent, for women 20 and older the rate was 5.7 percent, while the rate for those 16-19 years old of both sexes was up 1.6 percentage points to 18.6 percent. The brunt of unemployment increases in March was clearly felt by those 16 to 19 years old.

The March unemployment rate for Blacks in the labor force was down by a half of a point to 12.3 percent while the rate for Hispanics was up four-fifths of a point to 10.3 percent (both seasonally adjusted). By comparison the rate for Whites rose by three-tenths of a point to 6.2 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 164,000 in March to 116.754 million, seasonally adjusted, and the overall employment-population ratio, a key indicator of the relative strength or weakness of the demand for labor, was down by one-tenth of a point to 62.0 percent. Persons employed, as measured by the household survey, fell by 1.481 million over the year or by 1.253 percent. The employment-to-population ratio has fallen by one and three-tenths percentage points over the last year. The civilian labor force (125.326 million) was up by 328,000 or 0.26 percent over last March, while the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) was up by one-tenth of a point over the month and down by three-tenths of a point over the year.

The average (mean) duration of unemployment was up by one-fifth week over the month in March to thirteen weeks - it was 11.9 weeks in March of 1990. The median duration of unemployment was up two-fifths week in March - this measure has increased by one and two-fifths week from March 1990. 2.184 million (25.4 percent of the total) unemployed workers, had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in March 1991, compared

to 1.370 million and 20.7 in March 1990.

The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 54.9 percent in March, down by half a percentage point from the previous month and up by 8.3 percentage points from last March. Job losers totaled 4.703 million in March 1991, as opposed to 1.080 million job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.090 million) and new entrants (699 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 997,000 in the first quarter of 1991, an increase of 56,000 from the previous quarter and an increase od 210,000 over the past year. This increase in the estimate of discouraged workers is consistent with the pattern of other employment indicators.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment dropped by 206,000 to 109.316 million in March, following a revised February drop of 290,000. Nonfarm jobs have now fallen by 806,000 or -0.7 percent since last March, with all of the decline occurring in the private sector. The public sector was up by 197,000 over the year. Large job losses occurred in manufacturing, construction and trade in March.

The decline in manufacturing employment was 90,000 in March, following a fall of 150,000 in February, continuing a trend which has involved the loss of 843,000 manufacturing jobs since March 1990. The largest losses over the month took place in the durable goods industries (down 64,000 overall), with especially large losses in such basis industries as fabricated metal products (8,000) industrial machinery and equipment (13,000), electronic and other electrical equipment (12,000) and transportation equipment (10,000).

Construction lost 72,000 jobs in March on a seasonally adjusted basis. Construction employment has fallen by 525,000 since March 1990. In the mining sector, there was a 2,000 job loss in March. Oil and gas extraction lost 1,000 jobs.

Service-producing sector employment was down in March, experiencing a seasonally adjusted job loss of 40,000. Retail trade decreased by 50,000 jobs in March, mostly in general merchandise (department and variety stores), automotive dealers & service stations, and eating & drinking places. Retail trade employment has fallen by 243,000 over the last year. Wholesale trade had its sixth straight monthly decrease in March; employment in wholesale trade is down 108,000 since last March. Health services added 38,000 jobs in March. Employment in business services declined for the fifth straight month and has lost 52,000 jobs since last March.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Persons unemployed for 15 weeks or longer represented 1.7 percent of the civilian labor force in March, up by a tenth of a point since February. Job losers are now 3.8 percent of the civilian labor force (up by two-tenths of a point from the February level), while unemployed persons 25 years and older were at 5.6 percent (up, by three-tenths of a point from February) of the labor force 25 years of age and over.

Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time civilian labor force were 6.5 percent, up again this month, from 6.4 percent last month and 6.0 percent in January. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntary part-time workers was 9.3 percent in March, up from 9.1 percent in February and 8.5 percent in January. Another variant rate, designed to take discouraged workers into account on a quarterly basis, was 9.8 percent in the first quarter of 1991, up from 8.9 in the fourth quarter and 8.3 percent in the third quarter of 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM

(Not seasonally adjusted)

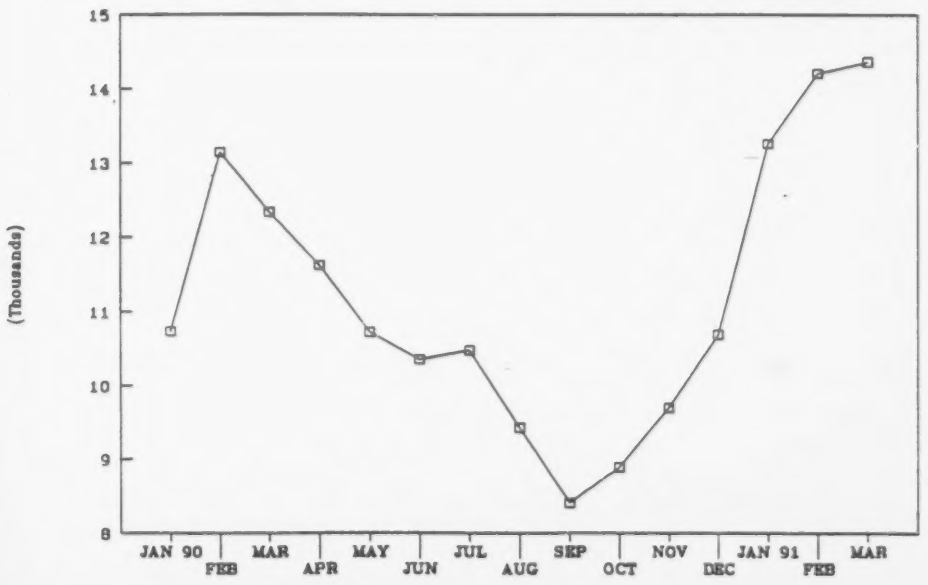
	MAR. 1991	FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,325	6,034	4,595	-709	730
Continued Claims	56,882	57,121	50,361	-239	6,521
#Insured Unemployed *	14,365	14,206	12,335	159	2,030
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.8	2.7	2.5	--	--
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,677	3,450	2,384	-773	293
Final Payments	691	653	643	38	48
Weeks Compensated	45,130	43,763	40,646	1,367	4,484
Net Benefit Payments	$5,796,061	$5,628,569	$5,063,360	$167,492	$732,701
Average Weekly Check	$128.43	$128.61	$124.57	-$0.18	$3.86

*Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Initial claims filed under the State UI program fell by 709 or 12 percent over the month but, when compared to March 1990, unemployment claims are up significantly, increasing 16 percent or 728 workers. The number of insured unemployed, in comparison to March 1990, is also up sharply, rising 16 percent or 2,030 workers but remaining steady compared to levels experience during February 1991. The rate of insured unemployment continued to increase during March rising one-tenth-of-one percent higher than the February 1991 rate of 2.7 percent and three-tenths of a percent higher than March 1990 rate of 2.5 percent.

Net UI benefit payments totalled $5.8 million, an increase of $167,500 or three percent from February 1991 and 14.5 percent or $732,700 higher than March 1990. The average weekly payment remained steady during March, averaging $128.43.

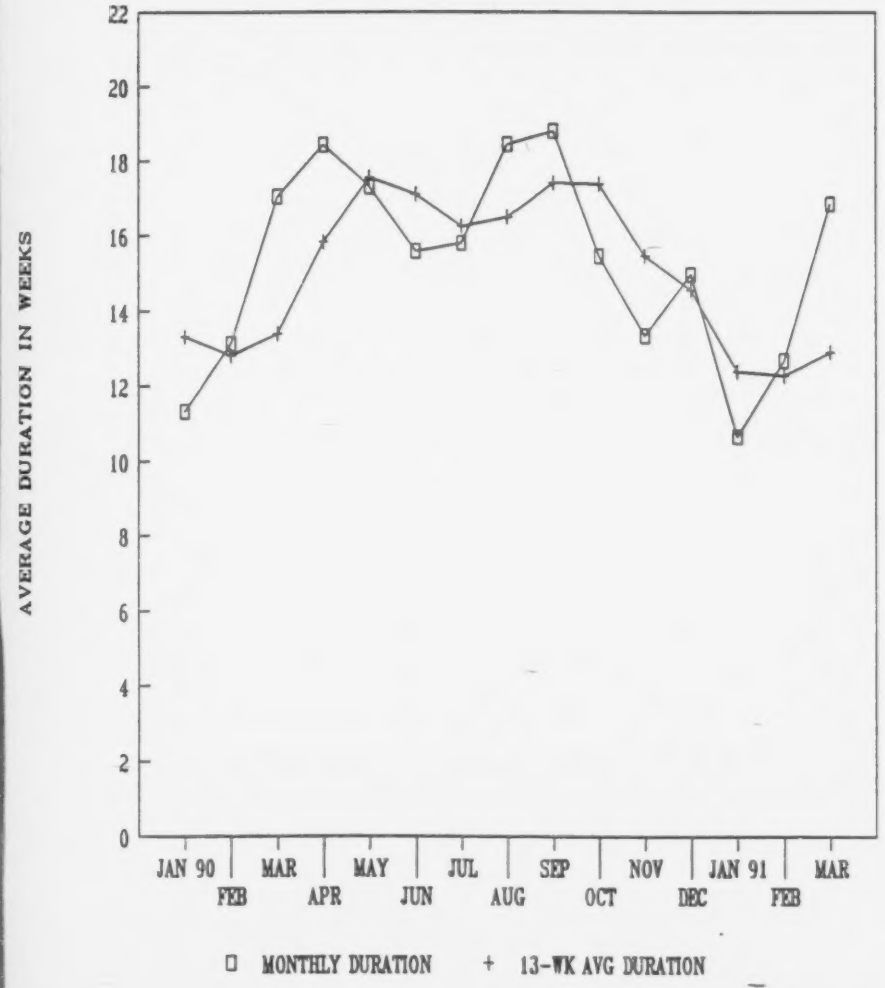
NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY MONTH



NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED BY MONTH	
JAN 90	10,733
FEB	13,142
MAR	12,335
APR	11,627
MAY	10,728
JUN	10,353
JUL	10,477
AUG	9,423
SEP	8,408
OCT	8,890
NOV	9,693
DEC	10,688
JAN 91	13,258
FEB	14,206
MAR	14,365

The monthly average duration of insured unemployment, computed by dividing the number of weeks of benefits paid by the number of beneficiaries, rose sharply during March 1991 ending the month at 16.7 weeks compared to 12.7 weeks for the previous month. In comparison to March 1990, however, monthly average duration is down by .3 weeks. The thirteen-week moving average duration rose slightly to 12.9 weeks during the month, an increase of .6 weeks from February 1991 but lower by .5 weeks from March 1990. As a whole, for the first three months of 1990, both the monthly average and the thirteen week average duration are running below the first three months of 1990.

AVG DURATION OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT



AVERAGE DURATION OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT
(In weeks)

	MONTHLY AVERAGE	13-WEEK AVERAGE
JAN 90	11.3	13.3
FEB	13.1	12.8
MAR	17.0	13.4
APR	18.4	15.8
MAY	17.3	17.6
JUN	15.6	17.1
JUL	15.8	16.3
AUG	18.5	16.5
SEP	18.8	17.4
OCT	15.5	17.4
NOV	13.3	15.5
DEC	15.0	14.6
JAN 91	10.7	12.4
FEB	12.7	12.3
MAR	16.7	12.9

The New Mexico Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, has completed the publication SIGNIFICANT UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA - A COUNTY BY COUNTY COMPARISON for calendar year 1990. The publication contains county comparative data of covered employment, wages and contributions; average UI tax rates; benefit payment activities; and average duration and exhaustion rates of insured unemployment. Copies are available at no charge by writing to the New Mexico Department of Labor, Economic Research and Analysis Bureau, P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, NM 87103 or by calling (505) 841-8664.

Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide

New Mexico's arts community has received a total of $658,000 in the first two months of 1991 from the **National Endowment of the Arts**, an amount that Senator Jeff Bingaman (D-NM) said reflects its strong commitment to enhancing and promoting the art and culture of the state of New Mexico. Bingaman is a member of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, which has jurisdiction over the Endowment. Projects in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Taos, Espanola and Angel Fire are included in the total. Six entities in Albuquerque, including the New Mexico Jazz Workshop, the University of New Mexico Museum, the Hispanic Culture Foundation, and Special Arts of New Mexico, Inc. have received grants totalling $80,500. Eleven Santa Fe projects, including the Santa Fe Chamber Music Festival, The Western States Arts Federation and the Santa Fe Opera Association have been awarded a total of $548,250. The Taos Art Association received $6,850 while Joan S. Logge of Espanola was awarded $20,000. The Music at Angel Fire received $3,000.

According to a March 31, 1991 article in the **Santa Fe New Mexican** on bankruptcies in New Mexico, 767 individuals and businesses have filed for bankruptcy in the first two months of 1991, 27 percent more than the 606 filings in January and February of 1990. By late March, 397 bankruptcies had been filed statewide. Bankruptcy court officials had been expecting a 1991 increase of 15 percent over 1990.

Alamogordo Area:

According to an item in New Mexico progress, Holloman Air Force Base in Otero County expects to lose more than 1,000 Air Force personnel and civilian contractor employees due to changes now planned by Air Force organizations. The changes will result from deactivation of the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing of F-15s, partial disbanding of a T-38 training wing, transfer to Holloman of the 37th Tactical Fighter Wing of F-117A Stealth fighters and 18 F-4E fighters.

Albuquerque Area

The **Blue Danube** restaurant, located on Wyoming Blvd. NE in Albuquerque, was closed by its owner in early April. Twenty-three employees were laid off.

Sandia National Laboratories broke ground in late March for an Integrated Materials Research Laboratory that will be used to develop critical materials for national defense and commercial applications. The four-story, 140,000 square-foot building will cost $27.9 million to build. About 280 employees in several locations staffed by Sandia's Solid State Sciences and Materials & Processes units will in the completed building. These units integrate basic research in tailored materials with advanced development of electronic devices, components and sensors.

T.G. & Y. Stores and J.J. Newberry Co., two variety store chains owned by the Riklis Family Corp. in New York City, are closing four of their five Albuquerque stores. The Newberry stores on Wyoming, on Fourth Street and on Coors Blvd. as well as the T.G. & Y. store on Central SW, are scheduled to close in mid-spring, according to a spokesman at McCrory Corp. in Lubbock, Texas. McCrory Corp., which operates both Newberry and T.G. & Y. stores, is a subsidiary of the Riklis Family Corp.

Keller's Farm Stores opened its third Albuquerque store in early April. The new store will be located in Montano Plaza on Coors NW and will employ 12 people. Keller's retails fresh meats, chicken, seafood, gourmet and natural foods. The new outlet joins the two other Keller's stores, one on Eubank near Candelaria and the other at the Corrales Shopping Center.

Wholesale food distributor **Super Valu Stores Inc.** is closing its Albuquerque distribution operation at the end of April, according to an announcement from the Minneapolis-based company. Fifty people employed at the 351,000-square-foot facility at 5600 Second St. NW will receive full pay for sixty days from the end of March. Company officials said that the sales base of the Albuquerque center was not adequate to support a full-time distribution center.

Albuquerque Air Center Inc. broke ground in late March for a $600,000 fixed-base services building at Double Eagle 2 Airport on Albuquerque's West Mesa. The 18,000-square-foot building will include Albuquerque Air Center's 8,000-square-foot corporate offices and hangar service space. The building will employ about 26 people when it opens in June and will fuel and service cross-country aircraft.

Colorado-Denver Delivery closed its Albuquerque operations office in late March, laying off eight full-

time employees at the trucking company's terminal on Pan American Freeway NE, according to a company spokesman. Colorado-Denver is the sixth trucking company to close its Albuquerque operation in the last eighteen months.

Twelve full-time and two part-time employees of **The Competitive Edge**, an Albuquerque advertising agency, were laid off in March. Officials of the firm said that the layoffs were part of a reorganization caused by a recent purchase of part of the company. The Competitive Edge now employs about 75 people at its Albuquerque office, and no additional layoffs were anticipated in the near future.

Farmington Area:

The Revco Discount Drug Center in Farmington closed its doors in mid-April. Farmington's Revco, which has been in business for 10 years, employed five people. A spokesman noted that the employees were all offered other jobsin the Revco chain. The Farmingtom store is the only one of seventeen New Mexico Revco stores that is closing. The company is not averse to the idea of returning to Farmington in the future.

Occupancy rates at the **Comfort Inn**, Farmington's newest motel, have run from 60 percent to 100 percent since it opened in February. The $2 million inn is owned by Sierra Vista Construction of Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

A new natural gas processing plant near Blanco that removes carbon dioxide from natural gas drilled from coal seams began operating in late March, according to Williams Field Services, the plant's owner. The plant is now removing carbon dioxide from 167 million cubic feet of coal seam gas daily. Natural gas drilled from coal seams contains as much as 10 percent carbon dioxide. By May, the processing plant will be expanded to processing 334 million cubic feet of natural gas daily. Carbon dioxide must be removed from coal seam gas before the gas is accepted for mainline pipeline transport. The natural gas trade group also predicted that stricter clean air laws approved last year by Congress would lead to higher gas demand of as much as 2.5 trillion cubic feet by the year 2005, an increase of about 13 percent.

The number of building permits issued by the city of Farmington in January and February is somewhat less than during the same period last year, according to a report issued by the city's Building Inspection Division. The report said that 130 permits were issued this year, with a total value of $1,051,437. During the same period last year, the city issued 144 permits with a total value of $1,102,660.

Natural gas pipeline capacity will increase significantly as a result of new projects proposed since early 1990, according to the American Gas Association (AGA). If all the proposed projects were to be approved and constructed, new pipelines would stretch 8,730 miles throughout the United States, AGA said in a recently released study. Many of the pipelines would improve regional gas distribution on the east and west coasts of the United States as well as carrying gas out of growing production areas such as the San Juan Basin in northwestern New Mexico.

Las Cruces Area:

The annual report of the Las Cruces-Dona Ana County Economic Development Council states that about $11 million was invested in Dona Ana County in 1990 and about 115 jobs were created or retained as a result of the Development Council's efforts to attract manufacturing. The report also stated that in 1990 the EDC worked with 51 inquiries from companies considering locating in Dona Ana County. Of these, about 30 remained viable possibilities at the end of the year.

Raton Area:

According to an mid-April article in the Raton Range, the York Canyon coal mining complex could see its workforce increase by two-thirds by 1993 if a 15-year contract with a Wisconsin utility is signed. According to a Pittsburg & Midway spokesman quoted in the article, 300 miners could be working at the mine by 1993 if P & M signs the contract to supply Wisconsin Electric with more than 2 million tons of coal beginning in October of 1992. York Canyon, which is expected to become increasingly important to P & M because the mine produces high-BTU, low-sulphur content coal, currently employs about 180 workers. In March, P & M hired 40 workers back to work in its underground mine in preparation for the jobs that the Wisconsin contract would create. A mine spokesman put York's current payroll at over $8 million. With the contract, the York Canyon payroll would rise to about $12 million.

Rio Rancho Area:

A spokesman for the building company **AMREP Southwest Inc.** stated in mid-March that the company's latest venture will be a residential subdivision called

Rockaway Heights, planned for the corner of Rockaway and Northern Boulevards in Rio Rancho. Eighty-eight lots will be built in the subdivision, which will be spread over 33.73 acres. Lots will be 0.2 acres each. The spokesman also remarked that the recent nationwide housing slump has not affected AMREP very much. Construction of the houses by a number of subcontractors should begin by summer and families could be moving into the houses by November. Three and four bedroom homes costing between $60,000 and $70,000 will be built on the lots.

Lectrosnics Inc. is planning to add 10,000 square feet to its 17,500-square-foot Rio Rancho plant. Founded in 1971, Lectrosonics gave up its 17-year residence in a metal building near Coors and I-40 within the Albuquerque city limits and moved to Rio Rancho almost three years ago. Since then, annual sales have doubled to $4 million. The number of employees has grown from 35 to 60. Most of the new workers are from the West Side while some come from as far away as Los Lunas and Belen.

Roswell Area:

Construction of a new cheese plant by the Associated Milk Producers Inc. is scheduled to begin in early June and should be completed by January or February 1992. Construction contracts were awarded to Armstrong Construction Co. of Roswell and C Construction of Albuquerque. The 120,000-square-foot plant will be located on a 240-acre site on Omaha Road, five miles southeast of Roswell and will employ between 80 and 100 people. The plant will be a dairy cooperative, as are AMPI's 22 other plants in the United States. There are 22,000 AMPI members nationwide. Each day, the plant is expected to process about 1.9 million pounds of locally produced milk into granular-style cheddar cheese.

Corrosion Technology Inc., a metal refining company from Wisconsin, has located its first subsidiary plant at the Roswell Industrial Air Center, creating 20 jobs for area residents. Corrosion Technology has already started production at its plant, which is occupying the building formerly used by Thermal King, a refrigeration division of the Westinghouse Appliance Division. The plant, which produces huge containment tanks for the mining and metals industry, is currently using local suppliers for some of its needs.

Santa Fe Area:

A new six-screen movie theater complex is under construction at the Villa Linda Mall. The new theaters at the mall will have seating capacities of 230 to 390. Cinema Six, the current movie-theater complex in the mall, has four theaters seating 99 people and two seating 248.

United Parcel Service (UPS), which for many years has operated from a Siler Road location in Santa Fe, has agreed to purchase eight acres in the Valdes Industrial Park. UPS, which is a private company that delivers packages nationwide, plans to build a 64,000 facility on the site. The new building will be more than three times the size of the UPS office on Siler Road. In recent discussions with city officials, UPS has indicated that it plans to create 100 new jobs in the next three to five years at the new facility.

Hotel Santa Fe, the city of Santa Fe's newest hotel, opened on March 27. Many of the 90 to 100 people who now work at the hotel were hired with the assistance New Mexico Department of Labor, according to Hotel Santa Fe general manager Jim Reed.

Taos Area:

Molycorp, Taos County's largest private employer, is being put up for sale, according to an article form the Taos News. Officials of Unocal, Molycorp's parent company, announced on April 8 that they have retained a broker to find a buyer for the company that owns the Questa molybdenum mine. With more than 200 employees and an $8 million annual payroll, the mine is the centerpiece of Taos County industry. Unocal corporate officials said that Molycorp will be sold with all of its contract obligations, including its labor contract with its Questa miners. Molycorp owns the Questa mine as well as a rare-earth mine in California, refining facilities in Pennsylvania and a share of a Brazilian mining concern. Unocal spokesman said that the oil company wants to consolidate its business in oil, gas and related chemicals. A molybdenum price hovering around $2.50 per pound might also be part of the reason for Unocal's decision to put Molycorp on the market.

The owners of the **Holiday Inn Don Fernando de Taos** have filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. The principals in the DF Limited Partnership that owns the two-year old hotel, announced their bankruptcy filing on March 20. The owners said that the hotel will conduct business as usual and that credit will be paid in full, in spite of the debt reorganization. A$5.8 million foreclosure action filed by Union Labor Life Insurance Company was the primary cause for the bankruptcy filing, according to the partnership spokesman.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
WAGES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
(Preliminary) 1st Qtr. 1990 and 1st Qtr. 1989

UNITED STATES	1st Qtr 1990	1st Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$2,649,705	$2,521,384	$128,321	5.1%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	8,530	8,336	194	2.3%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	13,436	12,312	1,124	9.1%
MINING	25,392	24,396	996	4.1%
CONSTRUCTION	137,288	132,560	4,728	3.6%
MANUFACTURING	544,828	540,704	4,124	0.8%
NONDURABLE GOODS	206,444	200,592	5,852	2.9%
DURABLE GOODS	338,384	340,112	-1,728	-0.5%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	175,158	165,960	9,198	5.5%
WHOLESALE TRADE	185,688	178,660	7,028	3.9%
RETAIL TRADE	261,600	250,244	11,356	4.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	200,408	195,936	4,472	2.3%
SERVICES	608,688	556,320	52,368	9.4%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	488,689	455,956	32,733	7.2%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	97,549	93,276	4,273	4.6%
MILITARY	46,048	44,624	1,424	3.2%
STATE AND LOCAL	345,092	318,056	27,036	8.5%

NEW MEXICO	1st Qtr 1990	1st Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$11,781	$11,170	$611	5.5%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	62	61	1	1.6%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	49	47	2	4.3%
MINING	482	428	54	12.6%
CONSTRUCTION	557	575	-18	-3.1%
MANUFACTURING	960	930	30	3.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	233	232	1	0.4%
DURABLE GOODS	727	698	29	4.2%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	846	827	19	2.3%
WHOLESALE TRADE	550	526	24	4.6%
RETAIL TRADE	1,292	1,225	67	5.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	539	533	6	1.1%
SERVICES	2,894	2,659	235	8.8%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	3,549	3,360	189	5.6%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	877	830	47	5.7%
MILITARY	418	418	0	0.0%
STATE AND LOCAL	2,254	2,112	142	6.7%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
WAGES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
(Preliminary) 2nd Qtr. 1990 and 2nd Qtr. 1989

UNITED STATES	2nd Qtr 1990	2nd Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$2,699,643	$2,547,076	$152,567	6.0%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	8,690	8,364	326	3.9%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	13,333	12,780	553	4.3%
MINING	25,976	24,268	1,708	7.0%
CONSTRUCTION	136,676	132,680	3,996	3.0%
MANUFACTURING	554,064	539,968	14,096	2.6%
NONDURABLE GOODS	210,488	201,748	8,740	4.3%
DURABLE GOODS	343,576	338,220	5,356	1.6%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	178,511	168,852	9,659	5.7%
WHOLESALE TRADE	187,268	181,500	5,768	3.2%
RETAIL TRADE	264,608	252,784	11,824	4.7%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	205,380	195,692	9,688	5.0%
SERVICES	626,552	567,832	58,720	10.3%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	498,585	462,356	36,229	7.8%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	99,933	93,660	6,273	6.7%
MILITARY	45,956	44,588	1,368	3.1%
STATE AND LOCAL	352,696	324,108	28,588	8.8%

NEW MEXICO	2nd Qtr 1990	2nd Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$11,995	$11,392	$603	5.3%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	63	61	2	3.3%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	55	49	6	12.2%
MINING	493	438	55	12.6%
CONSTRUCTION	563	561	2	0.4%
MANUFACTURING	982	942	40	4.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	245	237	8	3.4%
DURABLE GOODS	736	706	30	4.2%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	850	825	25	3.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	550	525	25	4.8%
RETAIL TRADE	1,334	1,235	99	8.0%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	547	533	14	2.6%
SERVICES	2,939	2,691	248	9.2%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	3,621	3,533	88	2.5%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	899	856	43	5.0%
MILITARY	422	415	7	1.7%
STATE AND LOCAL	2,299	2,262	37	1.6%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
WAGES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
(Preliminary) 3rd Qtr. 1990 and 3rd Qtr. 1989

UNITED STATES	3rd Qtr 1990	3rd Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$2,741,670	$2,575,844	$165,826	6.4%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	8,770	8,428	342	4.1%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	13,324	13,104	220	1.7%
MINING	26,828	24,308	2,520	10.4%
CONSTRUCTION	136,636	133,544	3,092	2.3%
MANUFACTURING	559,708	542,780	16,928	3.1%
NONDURABLE GOODS	213,164	203,156	10,008	4.9%
DURABLE GOODS	346,544	339,624	6,920	2.0%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	181,047	167,912	13,135	7.8%
WHOLESALE TRADE	188,024	183,028	4,996	2.7%
RETAIL TRADE	264,792	255,716	9,076	3.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	211,036	197,088	13,948	7.1%
SERVICES	646,484	580,312	66,172	11.4%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	505,021	469,624	35,397	7.5%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	99,133	94,124	5,009	5.3%
MILITARY	45,924	44,672	1,252	2.8%
STATE AND LOCAL	359,964	330,828	29,136	8.8%

NEW MEXICO	3rd Qtr 1990	3rd Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$12,394	$11,500	$894	7.8%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	63	61	2	3.3%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	56	52	4	7.7%
MINING	508	452	56	12.4%
CONSTRUCTION	564	552	12	2.2%
MANUFACTURING	1,013	960	53	5.5%
NONDURABLE GOODS	253	238	15	6.3%
DURABLE GOODS	760	722	38	5.3%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	869	823	46	5.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE	553	525	28	5.3%
RETAIL TRADE	1,335	1,254	81	6.5%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	565	531	34	6.4%
SERVICES	3,013	2,730	283	10.4%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	3,855	3,562	293	8.2%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	903	866	37	4.3%
MILITARY	425	413	12	2.9%
STATE AND LOCAL	2,527	2,282	245	10.7%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
WAGES AND SALARIES, UNITED STATES and NEW MEXICO
(Preliminary) 4th Qtr. 1990 and 4th Qtr. 1989

UNITED STATES	4th Qtr 1990	4th Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$2,747,639	$2,606,100	$141,539	5.4%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	8,878	8,488	390	4.6%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	13,020	13,132	-112	-0.9%
MINING	27,376	24,900	2,476	9.9%
CONSTRUCTION	132,828	134,760	-1,932	-1.4%
MANUFACTURING	555,220	542,244	12,976	2.4%
NONDURABLE GOODS	213,484	204,592	8,892	4.3%
DURABLE GOODS	341,736	337,652	4,084	1.2%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	181,411	169,768	11,643	6.9%
WHOLESALE TRADE	187,484	184,912	2,572	1.4%
RETAIL TRADE	262,944	257,696	5,248	2.0%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	211,036	198,588	12,448	6.3%
SERVICES	656,292	594,160	62,132	10.5%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	511,150	477,452	33,698	7.1%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	99,172	94,656	4,516	4.8%
MILITARY	45,290	44,680	610	1.4%
STATE AND LOCAL	366,688	338,116	28,572	8.5%

NEW MEXICO	4th Qtr 1990	4th Qtr 1989	Absolute Change	Percent Change
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	$12,518	$11,627	$891	7.7%
FARM WAGES AND SALARIES	64	61	3	4.9%
AG.SERV., FOR., FISH., & OTHER	55	52	3	5.8%
MINING	532	457	75	16.4%
CONSTRUCTION	570	551	19	3.4%
MANUFACTURING	1,013	945	68	7.2%
NONDURABLE GOODS	257	238	19	8.0%
DURABLE GOODS	756	707	49	6.9%
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	867	826	41	5.0%
WHOLESALE TRADE	551	531	20	3.8%
RETAIL TRADE	1,334	1,266	68	5.4%
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	566	534	32	6.0%
SERVICES	3,059	2,832	227	8.0%
GOVERNMENT AND GVT. ENTERPRISES	3,908	3,574	334	9.3%
FEDERAL CIVILIAN	932	873	59	6.8%
MILITARY	431	410	21	5.1%
STATE AND LOCAL	2,546	2,291	255	11.1%

Glossary of Terms used in the New Mexico Labor Market Review

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed".

The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

1.)The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance, and Union counties.
2.)The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties.
3.)The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties.
4.)The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

This division of the state into quadrants follows the pattern established by the periodic wage surveys conducted by the Economic Research and Analysis Bureau.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

Revised Estimate

This is a figure which has been developed using additional data or new techniques. It may not significantly change previously issued figure.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark". A Benchmark, then, is a periodic planned revision.

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

1. The 1991 *New Mexico Job Hunter's Guide* features 44 pages of updated information about New Mexico's largest employers, the state's regional job markets, industry analysis and cost of living comparisons. Also included are tips on resumes, agencies offering assistance to job seekers and a lot more.

2. The 1991 revision of *New Mexico Labor Market Annual Planning Indicators* contains 43 pages with tables, graphs, pie charts and brief narrative on population, labor force, employment by industry, occupational outlook, income, poverty, and education.

   Examples of the type of information found in this publication include:

   - The city of Rio Rancho grew 226 percent from 1980 to 1990
   - Las Cruces is now the second largest city in New Mexico
   - Minorities are claiming a larger percentage of the population pie
   - Mora County had a 1990 unemployment rate of 23.5 percent
   - Government accounts for 26 percent of employment in New Mexico
   - There is a shortage of physical therapists in New Mexico
   - New Mexico ranked number 43 in 1989 in terms of annual average pay
   - Workers with more education earn more and are less likely to be unemployed
   - Mining employment in New Mexico grew 6.1 percent from 1989 to 1990 after dropping 53 percent from 1981 to 1989

3. The New Mexico State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee has just released its fourth annual *Job for Graduates* report.

   According to this report, there should be significant hiring of New Mexico college graduates during 1991. The 48-page publication presents the survey results of the anticipated 1991 hiring needs for two and four year post-secondary schools graduates as expressed by nearly two hundred major New Mexico employers.

   Despite the national recession, the survey findings indicate significant hiring plans during 1991. Although hundreds of job openings in various college majors and vocational specialties are listed, the occupations which are in particularly high demand are teachers, registered nurses, engineers and therapists. The report details hiring plans for 135 job skills by expected number of openings, salary range eduction level, grade point and experience requirements, recruiting period and personnel recruiter name and address.

4. The New Mexico State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee has released a twelve page booklet entitled *Look to the Future* for initial career planning by middle school students and other users. The booklet, illustrated in a cartoon style Coyote motif, introduces the concepts of setting career goals, future education possibilities, related activities, high school classes, and job skills. A limited number of copies are available at no charge with an evaluation requested.

For free copies of any of the above write:
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Economic Research & Analysis / NM-SOICC
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Albuquerque, NM 87103
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The Zuni rainbird on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is one of many semi-abstract interpretations of the bird motif used commonly as decoration for New Mexico Pueblo Indian pottery. Artists used bird designs as symbolic messengers carrying man's prayers for rain and fertility. Rainbird designs are found in prehistoric cultures of the Southwest dating back for more than a thousand years.